Table 1

		Inventive Example					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Curing agent (solution B)							
Bivalent tin catalyst	Tin octylate	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Laurylamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tetravalent tin catalyst	Dibutyltin dilaurate						
Amino-containing silane compound	N-(β-aminoethyl)-γ-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dehydrating agent	Vinyltrimethoxysilane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plasticizer	Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000)	6.5				6.5	
	Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxsol D-130)		6.5				6.5
	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule			6.5			
	Allyl ether group-terminus polyoxyalkylene				6.5		
	Diisodecyl phthalate						
Filler	Precipitated calcium carbonate	20	20	20	20	20	20
Base resin (solution A)							
Curable organic based polymer (d)	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule	100	100	93.5	100	100	
	Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule						100
Epoxy-containing silane compound	γ-Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2
Epoxy resin	Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Continued)

			Inventive Example					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Mixing ratio *	Weight ratio (base resin:curing agent)		100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10
Mixing ability **	Easiness for weighing and mixing		+	+	+	+	+	+
Storage stability (surface curing time)	Initial (Before 50°C x 4 weeks store)	Hr	6	6	6	6	6	6
	After 50°C x 4 weeks store	Hr	6	6	6	6	6	6
Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance)	Substrate: plate glass	break mode	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Substrate: aluminum alloy (anodic oxidation)	break mode	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Substrate: mortar slabs	break mode	+	+	+	++	+	+
Elastic Recovery	23°C, 100% elongation 24 hr. set, 1 hr after release	% ***	94%	95%	94%	94%	95%	95%

*:Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio

**: Base resin/curing agent mixing ability

***: Elastic recovery ratio

Please amend Table 2, pages 58-59 as follows:

Table 2

		Comparative Example						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Curing agent (solution B)								
Bivalent tin catalyst	Tin octylate	3	3	5	5		5	5
	Laurylamine	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4
Tetravalent tin catalyst	Dibutyltin dilaurate					5		
Amino-containing silane compound	N-(β-aminoethyl)-γ-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	2		2	2	2	2	2
Dehydrating agent	Vinyltrimethoxysilane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plasticizer	Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000)		6.5			6.5	6.5	6.5
	Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxsol D-130)							
	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule							
	Allyl ether group-terminus polyoxyalkylene							
	Diisodecyl phthalate	6.5						
Filler	Precipitated calcium carbonate	20	20		20	20	20	20
	Base resin (solution A)							
Curable organic based polymer (d)	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule							
Epoxy-containing silane compound	γ-Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Epoxy resin	Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin	1	1	1	1	1		1

(Continued)

			Comparative Example						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mixing ratio *	Weight ratio (base resin:curing agent)		100:10	100:10	100:2.5	100:8	100:10	100:10	100:10
Mixing ability **	Easiness for weighing and mixing		+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Storage stability (surface curing time)	Initial (Before 50 C x 4 weeks store)		5	6	6	N. M.	5	6	6
	After 50°C x 4weeks store	Hr	30	6	6	N. M.	5	6	6
Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance)	Substrate: plate glass	break mode	+	-	-	N. M.	++	+	+
	Substrate: aluminum alloy (anodic oxidation)	break mode	+	-	-	N. M.	++	+	+
	Substrate: mortar slabs	break mode	-	-	-	N. M.	+	-	-
Elastic Recovery	23°C, 100% elongation 24 hr. set, 1 hr after release	% ***	95%	95%	85%	N. M.	55%	95%	93%

*:Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio

**: Base resin/curing agent mixing ability

***: Elastic recovery ratio

N. D.: not detectable, N. M.: not measurable